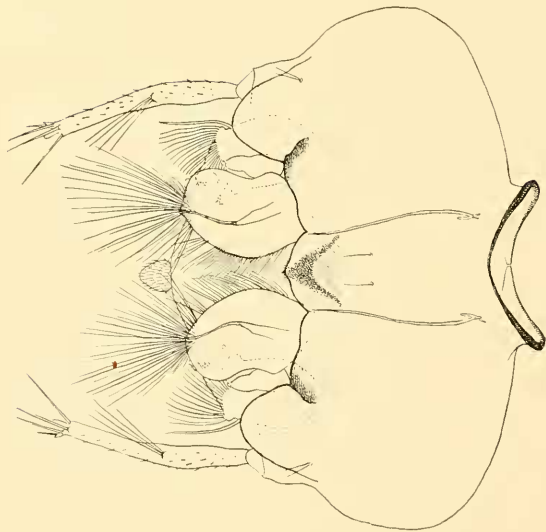
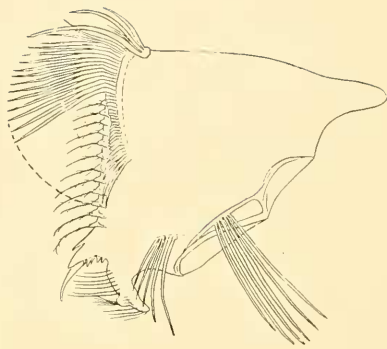




*Janthinosoma janaticensis*—head of larva, ventral view. (Fig. 2.)



*Culex vector* D. & K.—mandible of larva. (Fig. 3.)

pendages. It is this transverse ridge with its supporting chitin laterally expanded that forms the projecting angles so characteristic of *Deinocerites*. The same lateral expansion of this region occurs again in the larva of the Sabethid *Lesticocampa lunata* Theobald. The modification of the ridge into rounded lobes, outward from the maxillae, as illustrated in the accompanying figure of *Janthinosoma jamaicensis*, occurs in most mosquito larvae but may be absent, as in *Psorophora*. The mandibles are truly most strikingly modified in *Deinocerites* but they are by no means unique, as Miss Mitchell asserts. There are no less than five species of *Culex* known to the writer which present similar modifications in the form of the mandibles. A mandible of one of these species, *Culex vector* Dyar Knab, drawn by Miss Mary Carmody, is here reproduced (fig. 3). It will be noted that the basal portion of the mandible, instead of being rounded off as is the case in most mosquito larvae, is drawn out into a slender straight projection which corresponds to the curved projection in *Deinocerites*. The toothing of the cutting surface of the mandibles shows various modifications, particularly in the tropical species examined by the writer, but it is doubtful that they will have any classificatory value.

Miss Mitchell has fallen into error in her description of the labial plate of *Deinocerites*. There are three of these structures, overlapping each other, present in Culicid larvae. Usually the outer one of these plates is the stoutest and heavily pigmented so that it obscures the other two which are more delicate and transparent. It is this outer heavily chitinized plate which has been made use of in descriptive work, while the other two have remained unnoticed or at least disregarded. It is one of these inner plates that Miss Mitchell describes in her article. The outer plate is perhaps difficult to find in dissecting, but it is obvious enough when the entire head is examined ventrally. It is usually small, and pale like the head integument, but its general form corresponds with that of other mosquito larvae. It may be remarked in conclusion that Raschke (*Die Larve von Culex nemorosus* 1887) does not consider this plate a labial structure but as belonging to the integument of the gular region. M. T. Thompson has recently expressed the same belief and terms the part "mental sclerite," (*Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, v. 32, p. 170).

## THREE NEW SPECIES OF NEUROPTERA.

BY NATHAN BANKS, EAST FALLS CHURCH, VA.

New species of the true Neuroptera are not abundant in our country, and the three following species represent recent additions to my collection. The *Allochrysa* is one of the largest and most elegant of our Chrysopidae; while the *Panorpa* is interesting, since it shows the value of the male genitalia. By the wing-markings this species resembles two of our most common forms, but the genitalia show that it is related to a different section of the genus. With these three new species I have added new names for three old species, two of which had preoccupied names, and the other based on a mis-identification.

*Allochrysa arizonica* n. sp.

Head pale greenish yellow, cheeks rufous, last joint of palpi marked with a red band; an angulate red band just above antennal sockets from eye to eye. Thorax greenish yellow, a red spot on each anterior corner of the prothorax, and an angulate red band on the front part of mesothorax from wing to wing; abdomen brownish, discolored, bases of ventral segments paler; legs pale yellowish, the claws reddish. Wings hyaline, venation pale greenish, the bases of the cross-veins between the radius and sector blackish, the gradate series dark, and some of the cross-veins in basal part of wing more or less dark; hind wings pale, venation pale; the pterostigma brown, much more prominent than in the fore wings.

Expanse 52 mm.

One specimen from Palmerlee, Arizona (Biederman). Differs from *A. virginica* in red bands on head and thorax, and in absence of dark spot at end of cubitus in fore wings.

*Chrysopa majuscula* n. n.

I propose this new name for my *Chrysopa erythrocephala*, which name is preoccupied by Leach for an European species.

*Chrysopa injusta* n. n.

I propose this name to replace my *Chrysopa marginalis*; Father